

CHAPTER FIVE

...And They Loved the Lord Their God

The Mormon pioneers in their westward trek sought an area where religious freedom would be unquestioned. Bitter persecutions in the east and mid-west had forced them to leave established communities and search for new homes on the western frontier.

When Zion was established in the tops of the mountains near the Great Salt Lake, President Brigham Young was both leader of the Church and head of the civil government. This mixture of Church and state proved entirely fair because only members of the Church lived in the area.

Later developments, however, and an influx of non-Church members forced a separation and the appointment of civil officials in the territory by officers of the federal government.

As the central settlement of Salt Lake City became established and the community grew, President Young called faithful members of the Church to begin colonizing the outlying areas. Valleys that showed promise of sufficient water and livable climates were scouted and plans were made for settlements.

Those who left their homes in Salt Lake or other established areas often suffered extreme privation before they conquered the elements and created homes and farms to sustain themselves. Moving into an area, they first had to select farm and home sites that appeared suitable. The land had to be cleared and irrigation waters controlled. Logs had to be hewn for homes and buildings. These dwellings usually had dirt floors, dirt roofs and mud packed into the cracks between the logs.

Yet, in spite of hardships that would have caused a less hardy people to give up and return to the areas that others before them had won from the wilderness, these people kept on struggling until victory was theirs.

The motivating influence that helped them endure the struggles of winning a new land was a firm faith that what they were doing was inspired of God. Believing in the divine mission of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, they knew that their pioneering work would open the way for others to carry on the work of God on the earth.

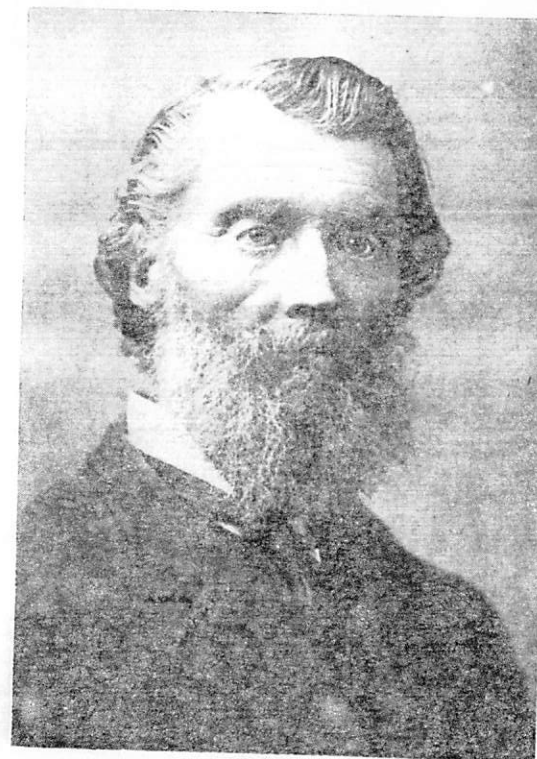
As members of the Church moved into the Wasatch or Provo Valley area they quickly built churches in which to worship and renew their faith and conviction. The first group that moved into the valley selected William Meeks to be their spiritual leader. However, when Elder Meeks chose not to make a permanent home in the valley, William Madison Wall was named presiding elder over the new valley, and given authority to conduct Church business.

AND THEY LOVED THE LORD THEIR GOD

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The first chapel, a log structure 20x40 feet, was built in time for the Pioneer Day celebration, July 24, 1860, and served the saints for nearly five years. Though it was small and its furnishings crude, it was accepted in the sight of the Lord. Those who came within its walls to worship were blessed abundantly with His spirit.

Because the people had faith that their new valley would be fruitful and yield food to sustain their lives, they were blessed profusely by the Lord. Their numbers grew rapidly and in 1861 the officials of the Church felt a ward should be organized.



JOSEPH STACY MURDOCK
First Bishop of Heber City

A familiar pattern in early Church government was followed as President Young and the general authorities established the ward in Heber. Joseph S. Murdock, not a resident of the valley, yet a man who had proved his ability in Church leadership, was ordained as bishop of the new ward. Under the direction of Church officials he moved with his family to Heber City and set about to organize the new ward. This pattern of calling Bishops and Stake Presidents was followed for many years by President Young and his successors, and proved to be a valuable train-

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p 457 to 62
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The children of Joseph Stacy Murdock, first bishop of Heber City. Most of them spent their lives in Wasatch County. Seated, left to right, Ann Coleman; Margaret Murray, Ellen C. (Lottie) Wright, Jane Hylton. Back row, left to right, Parley A. Murdock, Andrew Murdock, Alva Murdock, William Murdock, David N. Murdock, John H. Murdock and Frank Murdock.

ing program for leadership. Those of experienced leadership quickly trained their counselors and local brethren and then were often called to other areas, leaving Church administration in the hands of those they had trained.

Bishop Murdock chose men of the area as his counselors. They were John W. Witt and Thomas Rasband with John Hamilton as ward clerk. In addition to presiding over Heber Ward, these men also directed Church affairs throughout the valley.

Under Bishop Murdock's direction, presiding elders were appointed in the communities that by this time were large enough to meet separately. John Harvey was named at Center Creek in 1861 and Sidney Epperson was called as presiding elder in 1862 for the upper Snake Creek settlement. In 1864 David Van Wagonen was sustained as presiding elder for the lower Snake Creek area and John Watkins of Midway was later appointed to preside in Charleston and traveled there to hold meetings on Sunday.

The calling of Bishop Murdock in Heber Ward lasted until 1867 when he was called by President Young to move to Southern Utah and attempt to raise cotton there. During his six years in Wasatch County he gained the love and respect of the people for his kindness and gener-

osity. He was also respected by the Indians because he had reared a young Indian girl and then later married her.

John W. Witt acted as bishop of the ward temporarily for several months and in December, 1867, President Young appointed Abram Hatch of Lehi, Utah County, as the new bishop of the ward.

Near Christmas time he left Utah County with his family and started for Heber and his new calling. It happened to be a very cold, rainy day and the canyon roads were bad, so William Averett, Robert Lindsay and Orson Hicken were dispatched to help the new bishop and his family make the journey.

His coming to the valley opened a new era in the lives of the people, for not only was Bishop Hatch an able Church administrator but he was also a man of sound business and financial judgment. Leaders called in the past had been particularly fitted for the pioneering work of the new area, but the community was established now and growing rapidly. The business experience of Bishop Hatch was to serve the people well during the 33 years he held positions of Church leadership in the area.

In addition to establishing a community store and strengthening the Church organization, Bishop Hatch encouraged the people to build better and more convenient homes and more adequate roads. He also played an important role in construction of a canal that benefitted the people of Heber and vicinity for many years.

During 1872 and 1873 Bishop Hatch directed the building of a social hall on main street. It was used for town meetings, Church services, dances and theatrical performances and served for many years.

Then in 1877 the area had grown sufficiently that the Church officials decided to organize a stake in the area. On July 14 and 15, 1877, Elders John Taylor and Franklin D. Richards of the Council of the Twelve Apostles came to Heber to effect the organization.

Bishop Hatch was called as the first stake president with Thomas H. Giles as first counselor and Henry S. Alexander, second counselor. Charles Shelton was sustained as stake clerk. High councilmen sustained were Joseph S. Murdock, John W. Witt, Isaac Baum, John Muir, James J. Howe, John McDonald, Gustavus Johnson, Henry McMullin, Sr., George W. Brown, Attewall Wootton, Sr., Henry Clegg and Daniel Bigelow.

At the same time Heber was divided into two wards with all those living east of Main Street included in the East Ward and all those west of Main Street in the West Ward. Thomas Rasband was ordained bishop of the East Ward with John Muir and Harmon Cummings as counselors and William Forman was chosen to head the West Ward with John Crook and George T. Giles as his counselors.

The stake, as organized, extended into Uintah County on the east, north into what is now Summit County and covered all of Wasatch

FIRST WASATCH COUNTY STAKE PRESIDENCY



President Abram Hatch

Thomas H. Giles
First CounselorHenry S. Alexander
Second Counselor

County. The wards at that time were Heber East, Heber West, Midway, Wallsburg, Charleston, Buysville, Upper Daniels, Center, Lake Creek, Francis, Benchcreek, Elkhorn, Riverdale and Woodland. In Uintah County there were Ashley Center, Mill District, Ashley Fork and Merrill Wards.

Some of the stake officers appointed at the time of stake organization were Thomas Todd, president of the Elders Quorum with Orson Hicken and Henry Ohlweiler as counselors. John M. Murdock was named president of the High Priests Quorum with John Jordan and Charles N. Carroll as counselors. Thomas Rasband was appointed to preside over the priests, Thomas Hicken Sr. to preside over teachers and J. Heber Moulton over the deacons. William Forman was named to act as the agent for the Presiding Bishop of the Church. Emma Brown

was chosen as president of the stake Relief Society, with Mary Daybell and Sarah Alexander as counselors.

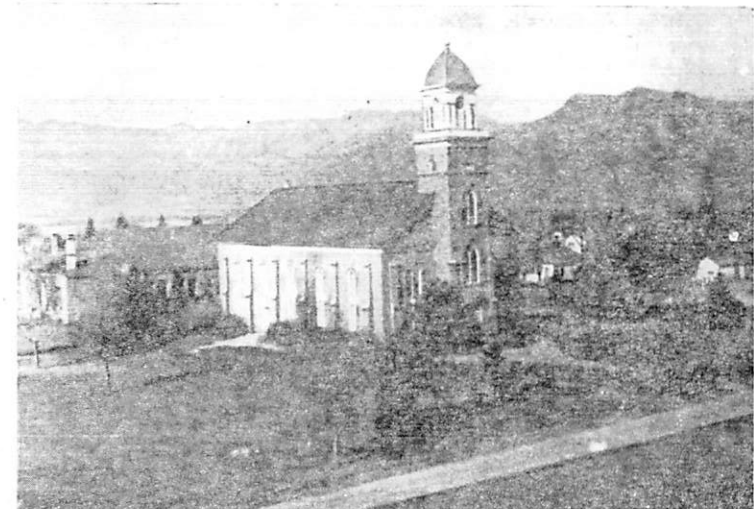
According to the stake statistical report of February 3, 1878, the membership of Wasatch Stake totaled 2,296 persons and 392 families. There were 90 High Priests, 40 Seventies, 162 Elders, 16 Priests, 33 Teachers, 34 Deacons, 1,141 other members and 780 children under eight years of age.

By 1887, ten years after the stake was organized, President Hatch realized the need for a stake house or stake tabernacle. In that year he rallied the people to the cause and built the entire structure with donated labor and materials. Cost of the building was more than \$30,000. However, all donated their quota either in labor, materials or cash and the project went forward rapidly. Youngsters, and some older people, would save pennies and nickels and when they had accumulated 25 or 30 cents, make a contribution to the project.

President Hatch himself served as superintendent of the project with Elisha Averett in charge of the masonry work and Alex Fortie directing the carpentry work. The shingles, on the tower of the building, were cut from sheet metal and placed by Frederick O. Buell. Francis Kirby did the painting. The red sandstone was quarried by hand from mountains east of Heber in Lake Creek.

The building was ready for dedication May 5, 1889, and Elder Francis M. Lyman of the Council of the Twelve came for the dedication. An item in the "Wasatch Wave" of May 4, 1889 noted the event as follows:

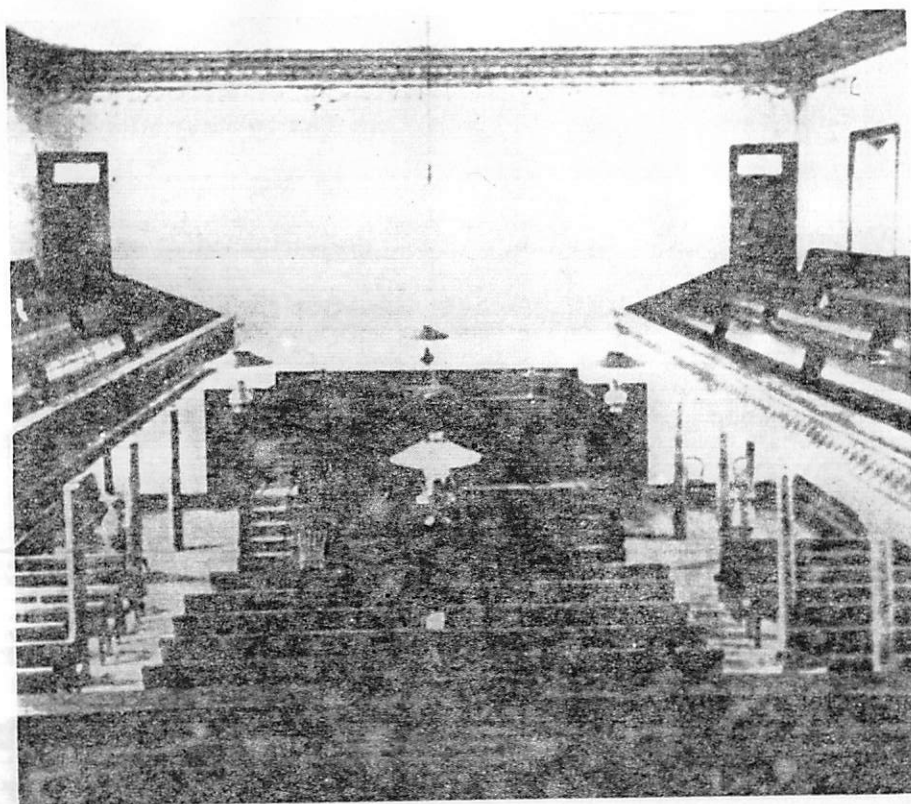
"The Stake House is finished and cleaned in beautiful style ready



The Wasatch Stake Tabernacle
The building was constructed between 1887 and 1889.

for dedication tomorrow. Conference visitors are expected to clean their feet before entering the building and leave their knives and pencils and tobacco at home."

Then in the "Wave" issue of May 11, 1889, the following was reported:



Interior of the Wasatch Stake House as it was originally built. The floor was scrubbed and bleached with home made soap. Home made carpets were laid down the aisles. Coal oil lamps hanging from the ceiling furnished light. Pot bellied stoves in each of the four corners. There were balconies on both sides and the end. Posts on either side to support the gallery which had three tiers of seats on different elevations. The stand had three elevations of seats—the top row was always occupied by the stake presidency and the general authorities. The middle row by the high council and the lower row by the ward bishops.

"The greatest number of people ever congregated in Heber at one time was at the dedication of the Stake House last Sunday and Monday. There were 1300 people in the Stake House on Sunday afternoon and it was stated 200 more could be comfortably seated."

The original plan of the building had an entrance foyer much as it is now, with steps leading into the front gallery. A large assembly room,

with the "stand" at the west end, made up the main part of the building. The stand consisted of three elevations of seats. The top seats were reserved for the stake presidency and general authorities. On the middle row of seats were members of the stake high council, while bishops sat on the third row of seats. On each row of seats was a pulpit. Galleries were on the end, north and south sides, with four elevations of seats.

Through the east gallery was an entrance that led up winding steps to the tower where a large bell was hung. This bell was rung each Sunday morning at 9:30 to remind the Saints of Sunday School, and again at 1:30 p.m. to remind them of Sacrament meeting. The bell was also used as a fire alarm or for any other important circumstance that warranted a gathering of the people. For funerals the bell was very slowly tolled as the cortege approached the stake house.

From the diary of Elizabeth Lindsay comes the following description of the building's heating system:

"The four big 'pot bellied' stoves were very important. Uncle Jessie Bond, the janitor for 30 years, went religiously from one to the other stirring them noisily and replenishing the coal and then would disappear into the back room to see about the fire there. If the stirrings came in the middle of a solo or at the climax of a great sermon it made no difference. President Hatch who had traveled outside the state used to tell us about heating plants which might be installed to take the place of these stoves and it sounded fantastic to us."

A definite seating arrangement was prescribed for the building, with men on the south side, women on the north side, ladies with babies around the stoves in the corners and mixed couples in the center. The four stoves stood in the four corners of the building, with considerable space reserved for them.

At the rear, or west end of the building was a smaller meeting room, always called the "back room." Groups such as the Relief Society, Primary or MIA met in this room. Above this back room was a room called the "circle room" where the high council and stake presidency met to hold their prayer circles.

In the main assembly room the pulpit on the lower row of seats on the stand extended the full width of the stand. This was used for the Sacrament service. Beautiful silver urns, 16 to 18 inches tall were carried by the Deacons down the aisles as they watched very closely to see when it was necessary to refill the large silver cup that was passed from person to person along the benches. The silver was always highly polished for the sacrament and the white linen clothes were always freshly laundered and pressed without a wrinkle.

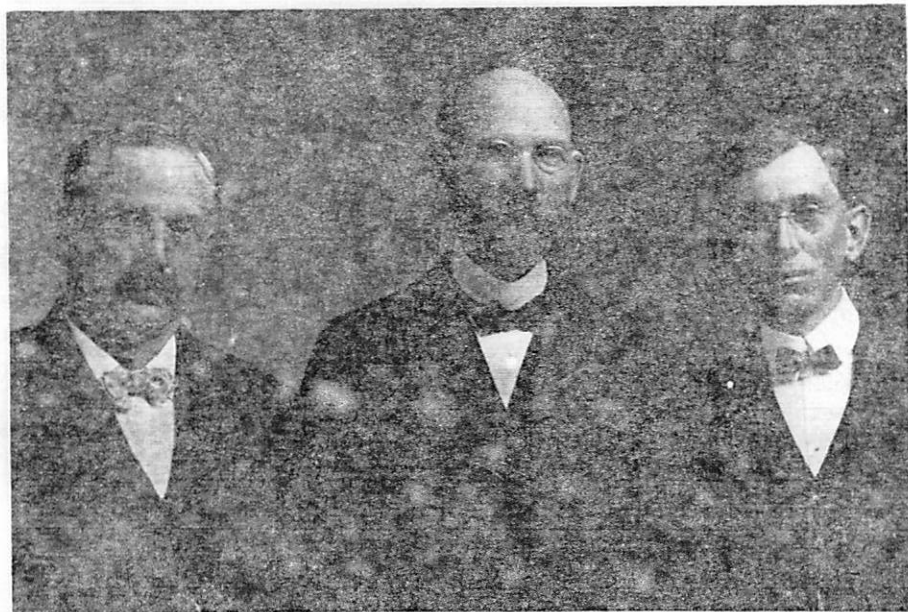
The red sandstone "Stake House" or Stake Tabernacle as it has come to be called, was the crowning achievement in Church buildings in the county up to that time and is still being used in 1961 as the center of all stake activities. In 1929 the large cottonwood trees on the grounds

were removed and the grounds were landscaped much as they are today. About 1930 and 1931 the inside of the building was extensively remodeled. The side galleries and the stand were taken out and the "back room" was replaced with a large stage. A modern heating plant was also installed. This remodeling work was accomplished under the direction of D. A. Broadbent, then stake president.

Abram Hatch served as president of the stake until 1901, a period of 24 years. His counselors served with him during the entire period, while the following were stake clerks: Charles Shelton, 1877 to 1888; Henry Clegg, 1888 to 1893; James H. Moulton, 1893 to 1895; John T. Giles, 1895 to 1899; George T. Harbour, 1899 to 1900 and James H. Moulton, 1900 to 1901.

The accomplishments of President Hatch during the period were legion in religious, civic, business and political capacities. His services will always stand as the backbone of early development and solidarity in the county.

With the release of President Hatch, Church officials appointed President William H. Smart to lead Wasatch Stake. Like President Hatch, the new stake leader was not a native of Provo Valley, but was called by the general authorities to move into the area and preside over the stake. Before coming to Heber, President Smart lived in Franklin, Oneida County, Idaho. His father had pioneered the Idaho community, which was the first white settlement in Idaho.



The second presidency of Wasatch Stake, left to right, Joseph R. Murdock, first counselor; William H. Smart, president and James C. Jensen, second counselor.

In addition to President Smart and his family, the families of James C. Jensen and Joseph W. Musser were also called to move into the valley. Mr. Jensen was later named second counselor to President Smart, while Mr. Musser was called as stake clerk.

For his first counselor, President Smart chose Joseph R. Murdock, a native of the valley. At the time he was called, President Murdock was living in Charleston, but soon moved with his family to Heber.

President Smart proved to be a capable and enthusiastic leader and organizer. There was a definite spiritual awakening in the stake and the work of the Church grew in importance in the lives of the people. In addition, many new civic ventures were undertaken, including the establishment of the first bank in Heber, a business firm known as the Heber Mercantile and many new irrigation projects.

In 1903, two years after he had been called as leader of the stake, President Smart undertook the first extensive reorganization of wards within the valley.

Three wards were created in Heber from the former East and West wards and became known as the Heber First, Second and Third wards. Midway was divided into two wards, Midway First and Second, Upper Daniels and Buysville were joined, making Daniel Ward, Center and Lake Creek were joined as the Center Ward, while Elkhorn and Riverdale were annexed to Heber Second Ward. Francis, Bench Creek and Woodland were transferred to Summit Stake. In addition to the reorganization of bishoprics, the stake auxiliary organizations were also changed and strengthened.

Two years later, with his calling and assignment in Heber apparently successfully completed, President Smart was called by the general authorities to move eastward and become president of Uintah Stake in Vernal. He was released in a stake conference on August 2, 1906, and Joseph R. Murdock, his first counselor, was sustained as the new Wasatch Stake President.

Chosen as counselors to President Murdock were James C. Jensen and Edward D. Clyde, with John P. McGuire as clerk. When Mr. McGuire moved to Provo, Alfred T. Bond and then George M. Jorgensen were called as stake clerks. Succeeding Mr. Jorgensen was David A. Broadbent who served until 1919 when he was called as a counselor to President Murdock. Charles N. Broadbent was then sustained as clerk. Other counselors to President Murdock during his 22 years of service were Henry Ray Hatch and G. Frank Ryan.

President Murdock was the first native son of Utah to preside over Wasatch Stake. He spent his whole life and effort to build up the stake and forward its progress. His first concern was the people who lived in the stake and their spiritual welfare. His release as president came March 11, 1928.

David A. Broadbent was called to be the next president of the stake

Joseph R. Murdock served as the third president of Wasatch Stake. Counselors who served with him included James C. Jensen, Edward D. Clyde, David A. Broadbent, H. Ray Hatch and G. Frank Ryan. Charles N. Broadbent was stake clerk for 31 years.



Joseph R. Murdock



James C. Jensen



Edward D. Clyde



David A. Broadbent



H. Ray Hatch



G. Frank Ryan



Charles N. Broadbent

and he chose as his counselors H. Clay Cummings and Don Clyde. Charles N. Broadbent was retained as stake clerk.

In 1930 and 1931, President Broadbent removed the large cottonwood trees from the grounds surrounding the Stake Tabernacle. The area was newly landscaped and the building remodeled inside to add more seating capacity and improve the stage. Some \$20,000 was spent in the project.



David A. Broadbent



H. Clay Cummings



Don Clyde

Fourth president of Wasatch Stake was David A. Broadbent. His counselors were H. Clay Cummings and Don Clyde. Charles N. Broadbent continued as stake clerk.

President Broadbent's call as stake president continued until 1937 when he was called by Church authorities, along with his family, to preside over the North Central States Mission. A public testimonial prior to his leaving was given by the community on July 19, 1937. He was praised as an enthusiastic and efficient leader, working for the good of the people both in civic and spiritual endeavors.

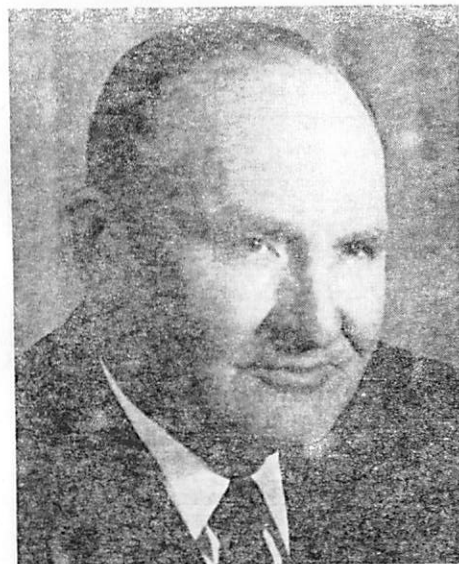
With the release of President Broadbent to fill his mission appointment, Henry Clay Cummings was called to be the new president. He chose as his counselors Don Clyde and Nephi Probst. Charles N. Broadbent continued as stake clerk. Mr. Clyde served until 1948 when he moved to Provo. Nephi Probst was sustained as the new first counselor and Welby Young was called as second counselor.

In 1950 Charles N. Broadbent and his wife were called to serve as missionaries in California, necessitating his release as clerk. This brought to a close 31 years of continuous service as Wasatch Stake Clerk. Floyd Kinsey was sustained as the new clerk.

President Cummings served until 1958 when he was released. The Wasatch Wave of Nov. 20, 1958, reported the release as follows:

"President H. Clay Cummings of Wasatch Stake, his counselors and clerk were released from duty during Sunday morning conference, Nov. 16, 1958, after long years of service to Church and community. Named to succeed him was J. Harold Call, prominent local attorney and faithful Church worker. President Cummings has served 31 years in the stake presidency, 22 of them as stake president.

"Wasatch Stake has made great strides during the years he has served, and for this he has always given full credit to stake and ward workers. The stake is debt free and has a comfortable balance in both welfare and maintenance accounts.



Henry Clay Cummings



Don Clyde



Nephi Probst



Welby Young

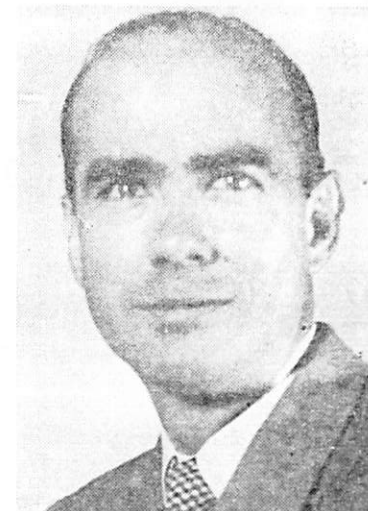


Floyd Kinsey

Serving as the fifth president of Wasatch Stake was Henry Clay Cummings. Counselors to him were Don Clyde, Nephi Probst and Welby Young. Floyd Kinsey was the stake clerk.

... AND THEY LOVED THE LORD THEIR GOD

55



J. Harold Call



Wayne C. Whiting



Ralph T. Carlile



Elmo A. Jacobsen



Clark Jay Crook

The sixth stake presidency, serving at the time of publication, includes J. Harold Call, president, with Wayne C. Whiting and Ralph T. Carlile as counselors, Elmo A. Jacobsen and Clark Jay Crook as clerks.



Perrucia Jane Hatch, first wife of Pres. Abram Hatch
Ruth Wooley Hatch, second wife of Pres. Hatch
Anna Smart, wife of Pres. William H. Smart



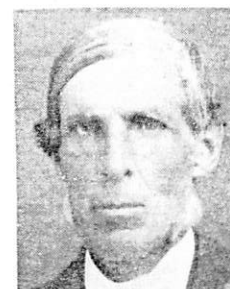
Margaret Wright Murdock, wife of Pres. Joseph R. Murdock
Mima Murdock Broadbent, wife of Pres. David A. Broadbent
Ruby Nielson Cummings, wife of Pres. H. Clay Cummings



Helen Peay Call, wife of Pres. J. Harold Call

Wives of the six stake presidents who have sustained and supported their husbands are pictured here as a tribute to their loyalty and devotion.

PATRIARCHS OF WASATCH STAKE



Thomas H. Giles



Henry S. Alexander



John McDerald



John M. Murdoch



Thomas Hicken



Nymphus C. Murdock



John Duke



Franklin J. Fraughton



Robert S. Duke



William Daybell



Henry T. Coleman



John A. Fortie



Ralph F. Giles

"President Cummings has always manifested great love for the people of Wasatch Stake and his special interest in and concern for the young people has been widely noted."

Chosen to serve as counselors to President Call were Wayne C. Whiting and Ralph T. Carlile. Elmo Jacobsen and J. Clark Crook were sustained as stake clerks.

During the years the following men have served as patriarchs in Wasatch Stake: Thomas H. Giles, Henry S. Alexander, John McDonald, John M. Murdoch, Thomas Hicken, Nymphus C. Murdock, John Duke, Franklin J. Fraughton, Robert S. Duke, William Daybell, Henry T. Coleman, John A. Fortie and Ralph F. Giles who is the patriarch presently serving in 1961.

A statistical report of the stake in 1961 showed a stake membership of 4,958, divided among the wards as follows: Wallsburg, 321; Charleston, 280; Daniel, 291; Center, 244; Midway First, 427; Midway Second, 358; Heber First, 544; Heber Second, 407; Heber Third, 523; Heber Fourth, 499; Heber Fifth, 467 and Heber Sixth, 597.

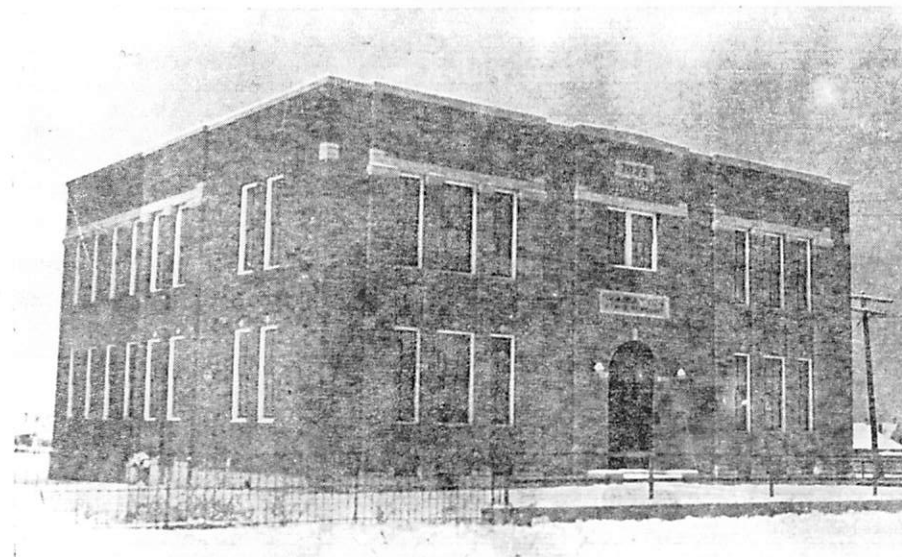
Religious education, whether in Church auxiliary organizations or Church sponsored day schools, has always been a vital part of life for Latter-day Saints. As will be pointed out in the next chapter, a Stake Academy was organized by the Church in 1888 and great emphasis was placed in the curriculum on theological subjects. Several other Church educational programs were instituted, including week-day religion classes, with the present seminary and institute program finally evolving.

A seminary program in conjunction with high school work was first considered by the Wasatch Stake Presidency in March of 1918. President Joseph R. Murdock and his counselors James C. Jensen and G. Frank Ryan, approved the new program and made arrangements to use the Heber Third Ward for classroom instruction.

Earnest A. Jacobsen was appointed as the first seminary teacher and began holding classes in the Third Ward. However, by September 15, 1918, the ward chapel had proved inconvenient and so the Seminary instruction was moved to a vacant room in the high school building. The Church reimbursed the school district \$100 per year for use of the room.

The first seminary class met until about the middle of the school year when an epidemic of influenza forced the program to be discontinued. As a result none of the students completed requirements for graduation that year.

By September of 1919 the second year of seminary instruction was ready to begin and classes were again scheduled in the Heber Third Ward. Meanwhile, the Tidwell lot, or the old home of Bishop Henry Clegg and his wife, Ann, just north of the high school, was purchased as the site for a new seminary building. The purchase was made March 21, 1920, but it was 1925 before the building was torn down and work started



Wasatch Stake Seminary Building

on a new building. In the meantime, the home itself was used for seminary class instruction.

Materials for the new seminary building came from several sources. Much usable material was obtained from the Clegg home when it was torn down, and about that same time the Heber Tithing and Grocery building was torn down and part of this material was used in the seminary. Later in the year the Heber Central School burned, but some usable materials were salvaged and purchased for use in the seminary building construction.

When completed the seminary building had cost some \$25,000, including furnishings and equipment. Half the cost was borne from general Church funds, and the nine wards of the stake contributed the other half.

This method of financing Church buildings—part of the expense being borne by the Church general funds and the balance by the local wards or stake—was instituted during the presidency of Heber J. Grant. Prior to that time local areas had to finance the entire cost of their building projects. Many of the early Church buildings in Wasatch Stake, including the Stake Tabernacle, were built and dedicated without any general Church participation.

Elder Jacobsen, the first seminary principal, served in Heber until 1920 when he was transferred to the Vernal seminary. Those who followed him at the seminary have included: Ralph F. Nilsson, 1920-1923; David A. Broadbent, 1923-1937; Heber M. Rasband, 1925-1927; Royden C. Braithwaite, 1937-1941; Wendell M. Rigby, 1937-1942; Harold H.

Smith, 1941-1952; Lynn R. Webb, 1942-1943; George L. Strebel, 1943-1955; Bennett W. Lindsay, 1950-1951; LaMar C. Berrett, 1952-1954; Grant H. Elliott, 1954 to the present; Jerome C. Hainsworth, 1955-1957; Vernon C. Nielson, 1957-1958 and Richard H. Magleby, 1958 to the present.

An indication of the effectiveness of the seminary program was contained in a report made by the seminary instructors in 1929 and 1930. They reported then that of the seminary graduates, 27 had filled foreign missions for the Church; 20 had become teachers; four were graduate nurses and 41 had married with no divorces among the group. No recent survey has been made.

Through the years it is estimated that between 10,000 and 11,000 young people of Wasatch Stake have been enrolled in seminary classes.

WASATCH STAKE RELIEF SOCIETY

The first Wasatch Stake Relief Society was organized Sept. 3, 1879, under the direction of Eliza R. Snow and Emmeline B. Wells of the Relief Society general presidency. This was not the first Relief Society organization in the valley, however, for Bishop Abram Hatch had established a Relief Society in the Heber Ward ten years earlier in June, 1869.

Margaret Muir was president of the ward Society, with Ann Murdoch and Mary McMullin as counselors. Forty members were enrolled in that first group.

When the stake organization was effected Emma Brown was chosen as president. She served for 19 years, with Sarah Alexander, Mary Daybell, Mary Bronson, Avis N. Bronson, Mary McMullin, Josephine Cluff Jones, Hannah Harbour, Sarah Cummings and Rhoda Ohlweiler as her counselors during that period.

The early pioneering days were difficult for the Relief Society sisters. In addition to establishing their own individual homes they had to go into the homes of others in caring for the poor, nursing the sick and making burial clothing for those who had passed away. To raise funds for their Society they stored wheat that had been gleaned from the fields, sold rags and sold their Sunday eggs.

The second Relief Society president was Annie R. Duke. Her counselors were Elizabeth H. Murdock, Lavisa Alexander and Sarah K. Duke.

In 1910 Johanna E. Jensen was called as stake Relief Society president. Her counselors were Margaret Murdock and Sophia Luke with Carlie Clegg Tidwell as secretary and Mima Broadbent, treasurer.

The next reorganization took place in 1917 when Sophia Luke was called as president. Clara Clyde, Mima Broadbent and Emma Fortie were her counselors during the three years that she served.

Mima Broadbent was sustained as president in 1920 and chose Clara

Relief Society presidents in Wasatch Stake



Margaret Muir



Emma Brown



Annie R. Duke



Johanna E. Jensen



Sophia Luke



Mima Broadbent



Nellie C. DeGraff



Violet Olpin



Ruth Mae Witt



Mina Giles

Clyde and Eliza Rasband as her counselors. Emma Fortie was the secretary. They served until 1929 when Nellie C. DeGraff became president. Her counselors included Emma G. Carlile, Lacy Swain, Mary Thomas, Mary Sander and Isabel Baum. Mrs. DeGraff served nearly 20 years until 1947 when Violet Olpin was sustained as president with Marion Clegg and Ruth Mae Witt as counselors and Florence Nelson and Leah Horrocks as secretaries.

In 1953 Ruth Mae Witt became president with Mina Giles and Dulcie Young as counselors and Thelma Hair, secretary. Then in 1956 Mina Giles became the ninth president of the Stake Relief Society. Thelma Wootton, LaVon Burch, Yvonne Miller and Lavada Harrison have been her counselors, with Rachel Jaicoletti, DeEsta Jordan and Birdie Rasband as secretaries. Sister Giles, along with Sisters Wootton, Harrison and Rasband constitute the present presidency.

Through the years, the sisters of Wasatch Stake Relief Society have stored wheat, assisted in Red Cross work, financed maternity and child welfare plans, established a nurses training course, offered temple and burial clothes to members of the Church, assisted in county fairs, sponsored home canning projects of fruit and vegetables, planted trees on the Stake House grounds, participated in Church Welfare programs, sponsored fashion shows, organized choruses of Singing Mothers, conducted social events, purchased hospital beds, studied the Gospel as well as the history of the United States, purchased paintings of Church leaders to hang in buildings and assisted officers of the Priesthood in funeral services and events of the wards and stake.

The work of the Church might go on without the Relief Society, but it certainly would be much more difficult without them.

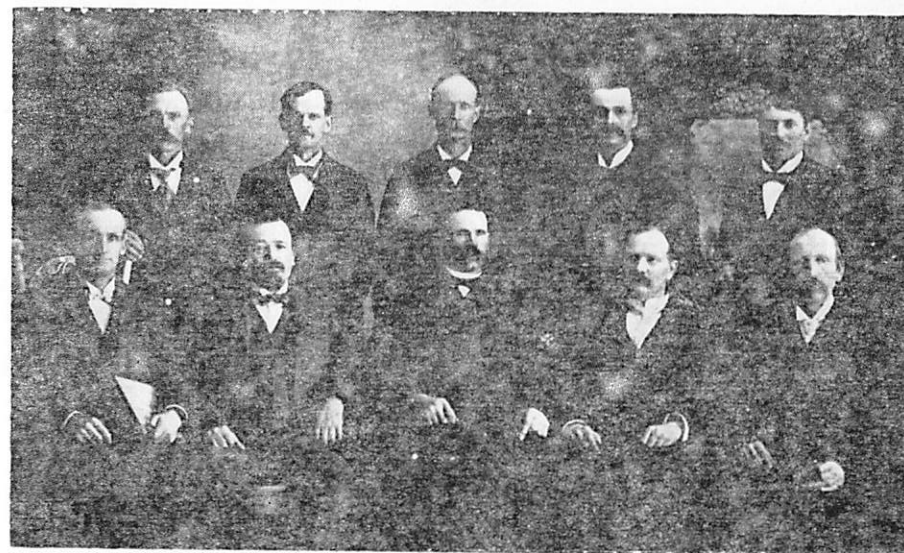
WASATCH STAKE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Sunday School meetings in Wasatch County were first held in the homes of members of the Church. As wards were organized they included Sunday School classes. Then when the Wasatch Stake was organized in July of 1877 a stake Sunday School unit was established.

Samuel J. Wing served as the first superintendent in the stake, with James H. Moulton as first assistant and William McMillan as second assistant. They continued until Jan. 23, 1893 when Joseph H. Lambert became superintendent.

During his superintendency the first stake board was organized. Known as the Stake Sunday School Aides, the board consisted of Henry L. McMullin, Joseph A. Rasband, John W. Crook, William H. Bond, Frederick Crook, John W. Winterrose and John Bond, who was secretary. They were called on June 18, 1899, and held the first Stake Sunday School Union Meeting in the Central School at Heber on March 2, 1902.

On Feb. 10, 1901, Richard Bridge and David A. Broadbent were



The first Wasatch Stake Sunday School Board, known then as Stake Sunday School Aides, was organized in 1893 by Supt. Joseph H. Lambert. Members, shown here, are, left to right, seated, John Bond, secretary; William McMillan, assistant superintendent; Joseph H. Lambert, superintendent; Richard Bridge, assistant superintendent and Henry L. McMullin. Back row, left to right, John W. Winterrose, Joseph A. Rasband, William J. Bond, John W. Crook and Fredrick Crook.

sustained as assistants to Supt. Lambert. At the same time Lawrence B. Duke was named secretary and treasurer with Joseph A. Murdoch as musical director and John Bond and Roger Horrocks as assistants.

When Mr. Bridge moved to Salt Lake City, Mr. Broadbent was named first assistant superintendent with Joseph E. D. Tomlinson as second assistant. When the wards of Heber were reorganized in 1903 both of the assistants were called into ward bishoprics. Sustained in their places were LeRoy E. Cowles and William T. Wootton.

The date of Supt. Lambert's release was not recorded, but it is thought to be sometime in 1907. No other information is available as to superintendencies who served from then until the appointment of James Johnson in 1912. However, it is thought that Charles J. Wahlquist and Attewell Wootton were superintendents.

In 1912, James Johnson, a teacher at Wasatch High School became stake superintendent, with Charles E. Bronson and John A. Fortie as assistants and Mattie Clegg as secretary. Later John A. Fortie was called to other duties and Leo Ellertson became second assistant. Then when Leo Ellertson moved from the county, Charles N. Broadbent joined the superintendency and served until 1915 when he became stake YMMIA superintendent.

Superintendent Johnson served until February 17, 1916, when he moved to Idaho. He was succeeded by E. Parley Cliff, who selected